## HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

BUCHU.

From Dispensatory of the United States.

(Diosma Crenata.)

BUCHU LEAVES.

### PROPERTIES.

Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatio, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

Buchu Leaves are generally stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary organs.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

### HKLMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains.

In Affections Peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous Depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamma-

### HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHT Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:-Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc. etc.

### HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is Diuretic and BLOOD PURIFYING, and cures all diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Impradence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, etc.

A CASE OF INFLAMMATION O | KIDNEYS AND GRAVEL.

GLASGOW, Missouri Feb. 5, 1858.—Mr. H. T. Heimbold—Dear Sir:—About two years ago I was troubled with both infiammatic. of the kidneys and gravel, when I resorted to several remedies without deriving any benefit whatever, and seeing your Extract Buchu advertised, I procured a few bottles and used them. The result was a complete cure in a short time. I regard your Extract Buchu decidedly theibest remedy extant for any and all diseases of the kidneys, and I am quite confident that it will do all you claim for it. You may publish this if you desire to do so.

Yours respectfully, EDWIN M. FEAZEL, E From Morgan, Feazel & Co.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION Bee Journal of Pharmacy, Dispensatory United States, etc.; Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic; Remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick, Philadelphia; Remarks made by Dr. Ephralm McDowell, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal; Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons; and most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

### SOLD AT HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

And byDruggists everywhere.

Price, \$1.25 per bottle, or six for \$6.50.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

Take no other .. Beware of Counter its.

None are genuine unless done up in steelengraved wrappers, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

# FIRST EDITION

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

When it is to be Observed, and How it will be Celebrated Both Here and Elsewhere.

The origin of the word "Easter" is involved in considerable doubt, and antiquarians have puzzled themselves to discover its true source and meaning. By some of these disputants it is said to be derived from Eostre, the name by which one of the old Saxon deitles was known. The least of Eostre was formerly celebrated in the spring of the year, somewhere about the time of the great Christian festival in honor of the resurrection of our Saviour; and it is claimed that, when the character of the feast was changed from pagan to Christian, the old name was still retained. By some authorities the word is derived from the Anglo-Saxon Yst.—a storm—from the stormy character of this The origin of the word "Easter" is involved the word is derived from the Anglo-Saxon Yst—a storm—from the stormy character of this season of the year, while by other authorities it is maintained that the word is derived from Oster, which signifies "rising;" and as the rising of Christ from the dead is the circumstance in commemoration of which the festival is kept, this last supposition derives additional weight therefrom.

WHEN SHALL IT BE CELEBRATED? In addition to this dispute concerning the origin of the term, there has been a long-standing disagreement as to when Esster shall be observed. This great question at one time convulsed the Christian world. By the churches of Asia Minor the Paschai Feast was kept on the same day as the Jewish Passover—the l4th of Nisan, the month in the Jewish calendar which corresponds to our March or April. But, as the resurrection of Christ took place on the first day of the week, the Western Churches commemorated it on the Sunday following the l4th of Nisan, thereby discialming all connection whatever with the detested festivals of the Jews, as well as causing Easter to coincide with the precise day of the resurrection, During the second century the dispute concerning the proper day became quite warm, and finally, towards its close, Bishop Victor of Rome sent to the heads of the Eastern churches a peremptory letter ordering them to observe Easter on the day that was customary in the Western churches. But the Eastern prelates were found to be in anything but a yielding mood, and the dispute remained unsettled, becoming more and more bitter as time elapsed. Then came the senism between the two branches of the Christian Church; and after that all who insisted on ebserving Easter on the 14th of the month Nisan, whether it chanced to be Sunday or any other day in the week, were denominated by their In addition to this dispute concerning the whether it chanced to be Sunday or any other day in the week, were denominated by their

opponents Quartodecimans.

The Emperor Constantine found the controversy on this point so warm at the beginning of the fourth century that he resolved to put versy on this point so warm at the beginning of the fourth century that he resolved to put an end to it and secure future uniformity at one and the same time. Through his influence a canon was adopted by the Œumenical Council of Nice, in the year A. D. 325, to the effect that everywhere the great feast of Easter should be observed upon one and the same day, which day should be the Sunday following the Jewish Passover. To prevent any possible chance of dispute as to the time, it was likewise decreed that the 21st day of March should be accounted the vernal equinox; that the full moon happening upon or next after the 21st of March should be taken for the full moon of Nisan; that the Lord's day next following that full moon should be Easter day; and that if the full moon should be the Sunday after.

The result of an examination of this great controversy is anything but satisfactory; but its importance will be readily assented to when it is remembered that upon its settlement depends the time for celebrating the movable feasts and fasts of the year, all of which are regulated by the Easter testival.

The rule now followed is thus laid down in the Prayer Book of the Protestant Episcopal Church:—"Easter Day is always the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the 21st day of March; and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter Day is the Sunday after."

The peculiar customs attending the celebration of Easter vary considerably in different parts of the Christian world. In this country the most popularone is associated with the eating of eggs. On Easter morning people usually consider themselves in duty bound to consume as many of these edibles as their stomachs will allow. The younger folks, especially, make the most of this feast. In addition to those which are prepared for the table, numbers are boiled to a stony hardness, and colored in the most fantastic manner. With a pocket full of these, or with others fresh from the basket of the grocer, the urchin sallies forth, and encountering another who has a similar store, the operation of "picking" commences; the eggs whose The peculiar customs attending the celebration of "picking" commences; the eggs whose shells receive the first fracture becoming a

shells receive the first fracture becoming a forfeit.

In England this and similar customs were tormerly universal, but are now ignored by all except the children and the peasantry of some sections. Other peculiar customs prevail, however, to a considerable extent in different sections of the kingdom. Thus, in the countles of Stafford, Warwick, Lancaster, and Caeshire, the process of "lifting" or "heaving" is extensively practised. On Easter Monday the women, and on Tuesday the men, undergo the operation of being lifted up two or three times women, and on Tuesday the men, undergo the operation of being lifted up two or three times and carried a considerable distance by those of the epposite sex, who join their hands across each other's wrists by way of a seat. In the county of Durham the men claim the high honor of unlacing the women's shoes on Monday, and the latter reciprocate this delicate attention on the lollowing day. In days of old it was a universal eastom for both the clergy and people to play at ball in the churches for tansy cakes. At the commencement of the Antiphon the bishops and deans threw the ball to the choristers, by whom it was passed back and fortb, the bishops and deans threw the ball to the choristers, by whom it was passed back and forth, the bishops and deans meanwhile daucing in their merriest style. Then came the feast, of which a gammon of bacon formed a part—to express a lively abhorrence of the Jews. This somewhat sacrilegious custom is no longer in vogue, but in some parts of England tansy puddings are still favorites on the table at Easter. During the last century it was the custom of the parish of Riddenden. Kent, to distribute a large number Biddenden, Kent, to distribute a large number of cakes and loaves of bread, together with a quantity of cheese, among the poor, on the afternoon of Easter Sunday. This distribution was supported by an old endowment of twenty acres, called the "Bread and Cheese Lands,"

### EASTER AT ROME.

The morning of Easter Sunday at Rome heralds a season of great rejoicing, in nonor of the resurrection and new life of Him wnose passion on the cross has been the occasion of such impressive solemnities during the preced-Preparations for the ceremonials of ing week. Preparations for the ceremonials of the day have been progressing for some time past, and everything is conducted in the most imposing manner. With the break of day the great guns of St. Angelo proclaim in their loudest tones the joy which should fill the hearts of men. As early as seven o'clock in the morning the people begin to assemble at St. morning the people begin to assemble at St. Peter's, going thitner in numberless carriages. The great Cathedral is magnificently decorated, the sitars being loaded with ornaments, white the lights around the tomb and image of the Patron Saint of the Christian world are in full

The mass is celebrated by the Holy Father in person, with the most impressive and solemn accompaniments. Seating himself in the sedia Gestatoria, or chair of state, he is borne from a hall in the Vatican into the body of the church. His robes are blazing with ornaments of gold; His robes are blazing with ornaments of gold; on his brow he wears the glided triple crown or tiars, to represent both spiritual and temporal power, and a union of the two; on either side is borne a large fan of ostrich feathers, embellished with the "eyes" of peacock feathers, to signify the vigilance of the Church; and over all is a rich earopy of fringed silk.

signily the vigilance of the Church; and over all is a rich canopy of fringed silk.

After the Pontifical High Mass is concluded, with the same ceremony, and to the sound of music, the Holy Father is borne back through the crowd which fills the church, when ne appears on the balcony immediately over the main entrance. Rising from his chair of state, in the midst of the highest dignaturies of the Church, he pronounces the Papal benediction, accompanied with the granting of indulgences and absolution.

The crowd which assembles in front of St. Peter's, to witness this ceremony, which is the most imposing of all those at this season of the year, is very great—more especially under the

balcony, where there is a great scramble for the copies of the Latin prayers uttered on this occasion, which are then distributed among the people. A few years ago, in addition to the customary multitude, there were likewise present at this ceremony ten thousand French troops. The day is closed with a brilliant illumination of the dome and other portions of the great Cathedral. the great Cathedral.

EASTER SERVICES IN THIS CITY TO MORROW.

EASTER SERVICES IN THIS CITY TO-MORROW.

We have in the foregoing referred to the prescribed ceremonies of the Catholic Church for this great festival of the resurrection, which has always been observed by that denomination with the greatest possible solemnity.

To facilitate this, more than ordinary attention is paid to the illumination and decoration of the main altar of each church, many of which will be made most brilliant and beautiful. This being Easter (or Holy) Saturday, the churches were engaged until after 10 o'clock this morning in the ceremonies of the day, blessing of the fent, etc., as heretofore referred to, and from that time until this evening attention will be given to every requirement of the altar and sanctuary for its appearance to-morrow, which will. We predict, in every instance be truly grand.

At the Cathedral a large congregation will doubtless be present at the late service, commencing (as at all the other churches) at 10½ o'clock, as which hour solemn Pontincal Mass will be celebrated by Right Rev. Bishop Wood, accompanied by the usual retinue of assistants, acolvies thurifers, etc., which so distinguishes

will be celebrated by Right Rev. Bishop Wood, accompanied by the usual retinue of assistants, acclytes, thurlfers, etc., which so distinguishes the service of the Catholic Church from all others. Sacred music has always been preserved and held in esteem by this denomination, and on this festival more than any other are the best efforts of its composers put forth. The mass which will be sung at each church will form the principal part of the musical exercises, but it will be either preceded or interspersed by other selections of an appropriate character from the works of the great masters, for which particular and especial care has been taken.

for which particular and especial care has been taken.

At the Cathedral they have the large organ heretofore fully referred to, and, under the direction of Michael Cross, the Mass of Hum mell will be sung by the choir. The composition is one of great difficulty, and counts amongst its gems the solo tenor Ft Incarnatus Est, which will present Mr. Faulkner's voice to advantage. A grand Laudate Dominum will be sung, and the Papal Benediction be imparted by the Bishop, this being one of the festivals allotted for such purpose by the Holy Father.

At St. Augustine's, Fourth street, below Vine, the organ has been placed, it is thought, in final repair, and, in the skilful hands of Mr. H. G. Thunder, its power and tone will be demonstrated to-morrow, in the Mass of Haydn No. 5, which is a sterling composition but little

H. G. Thunder, its power and tone will be demonstrated to morrow, in the Mass of Haydn No. 5, which is a sterling composition but little sung in this city. From the care and attention with which it has been rehearsed, there can be but little doubt that it will be well given.

At St. Michael's, Second street, above Master, another of Haydn's Masses (No. 3) will be sung by a full choir, with both organ and orchestral accompaniment, under the direction of Mr. T. E. Harkins. Before the Mass a Te Deum by Mozart will be given, and at the offertory, the Regung Civil Latari of Sambliotte. As the last Gospel is being read by the officiating priest, the hymn Hace Dies will be sung, and at the conclusion of the ceremonies a Grand March will be performed by the orchestra.

At St. Patrick's Church, Twentieth and Locust streets, Mozart's Twelfth Mass will be sung under the direction of Mr. W. A. Newland, and Miss P. A. Donnelly leading in the soprano part. The Easter anthem will be sung at the offertory, and the service will be marked by much solemnity.

At St. Joseph's Church, Willing's alley, under

soprano part. The Easter atthem will be sung at the offertory, and the service will be marked by much solemnity.

At St. Joseph's Church, Willing's alley, under the charge of the Jesuit Fathers, Haydn's Mass, No. 4, will be sung under the direction of Marcus F. Aledo. The stations of the cross were given in this church yesterday afternoon with instrumental accompaniment, which appeared to excite some comment, inasmuch as the Church universal has commanded that the organs (the standard instruments of music) be kept silent on Good Friday.

At St. Vincent's Churcu, Germantown, the choir, under the direction of Mr. John H. O'Neill, will sing Mozart's "Twelfth Mass." Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus," and the solo and chorus "Date Sonitum."

At St. Mary's the mass of Haydn, No.1, will be sung by the choir, under the direction of the veteran musician. A. F. Dos Santos.

At St. Peter's, Fifth street and Girard avenue, under the charge of the Redemptorist Fathers, a Grand Mass will be sung by a full choir under the direction of Mr. A. Hertel, assisted by Mr. John Q. Spiehl.

John Q. Spiehl.

At the Church of the Assumption, Spring At the Church of the Assumption, Spring Garden street, near Thirteenth, Sambitotte's Mass will be sung, with instrumental accom-paniments, directed by Mr. T. Boutger. At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Sixth and Spruce streets, Haydn Mass, No. 2, will be sung

by the choir, under the direction of Mr. F. H The other churches not above enumerated have also been preparing for the festival with diligence, and its observance will be an occasion of religious interest and gratification to

### all participating, INTEMPERANCE.

The Prolific Source of Human Suffering-The Cause of the Present High Carnival of Blood and Crime. The Prison Agent, W. J. Mulien, in his annual

report, devotes considerable space to the above subject, from which we make the following

It has sent to our prison one hundred and eighty-two thousand four hundred and forty-nine (182,449) persons within the last twenty-one years. The evils of intemperance in this community are so within the last twenty-new results. community are so great, that the subject pre-sents itself to us as one well worthy of our attentive and careful consideration. No other subject appeals so atrongly to our sympathies as this. When we examine it in its moral and as this. When we examine it in its moral and even political aspects, we are struck with astonishment at the results produced by this growing curse. We have a population in Philadelphia estimated at over 800,000. Careini inquiry has developed the fact that in our city over 3850 taverns or drinking houses pay the license required by law, while more than double that number carry on the traffic in an illegitimate way, without any regard to the requirements of the law These places, it is fairly to be presumed, do a profitable and paying business, or otherwise they would soon be compelled to close. The mmense amount of suffering, destitution, and mi-ery consequent upon the prosecution of this large amount of business can scarcely be estimated. One fact, however, we do know, which constantly stares us in the face, and that is that one result of the traffic is to fill the prisons and aimshouses. More than three-fourths of inmates of our prisons attribute their fall in life to the use of intoxicating liquors. Out of the thirty-seven cases of murder which took place in our city this last year, we can safely say that almost every one of them occurred at a time when the murderer was intoxicated. These deeds of blood are unquestionably clearly traceable to the intoxicating cup, containing the liquid draught of poison which maddens the brain and bereaves of reason, and brings a man to a condition which inflames all his angry passions, and leads him to commit acts of violence -acts the thought of which, had he been clothed in his right reason, would never have entered his mind.

The mania-a pole ward of the prison is con-stantly crowded, and the horriole yells of the maniacs continually sounding in the ears of manlacs continually sounding in the ears of the visitor, while the distorted features and the terrible contortions of the body present themselves to the alarmed and astonished gaze of the beholder. The scenes in this ward are frightful to look upon; the pale face, the cold sweat oozing from him, the raging lever, the pupils of the eye distorted, flashing fire as it were, the muscles of the body convulsed by violent writhings, occasioned by excruciating pain and high fever—the poor victim violent writhings, occasioned by excruciating pain and high fever—the poor victim confined with handcuffs and strapped down to the floor, the attendants about him necessary to prevent him from besting out his brains against the stone walls of his prison house; the shrinking back into the corner of the cell to escape, as it were, from the horrible visions of snakes, deviis, etc., which pass before his distorred mind (visions of which seem invariably to accompany this disease), the horrible screams and yells of anguish which he constantly utters, are scenes which cannot be described; they must be witnessed to be realized; and which, once seen, can never be forgotten by the beholder—the torture and suffering betrayed by his countenance are truly pitiable. The deep and lasting impression of horror which is made upon the mind by such a scene can never be erased. a scene can never be erased.
I paye often wished that the rumseller, who

is the cause of all this misery, could be present to witness the result of his terrible doings, in order that he might realize his accountantity to his Creator for the great wrong that he has been doing to his fellow-man. When we examine the statistics relating to this subject, we no longer wonder that this should be the case. The amount paid into the State Treasury during the past year for tavern ficenses throughout the State was \$279,532 72, while the amount paid for beer licenses was \$40,48263, making a total of \$320,015 35. Of this amount the sum of \$162 478 95 was paid into the treasury for the city of Palladelphia alone; add to this the fact that the was paid into the freasury for the city of Patta-delphia alone; edd to this the fact that the aggregate sales of wholesale liquor dealers throughout the United States for the year 1867 was \$602,278,050, and that the aggregate sales of retail liquor dealers, for the same year, reached the enormous sum of \$1.483,491,685, or more than one-half of, the aggregate sales of retail dealers of all classes of merchandise in the United States. The liquors that are drunk in our city should be analyzed, and the polsonous United States. The liquors that are drunk in our city should be analyzed, and the poisonous substances exposed. This degrading traffic is increasing amongst us yearly; families, through its pernicious influence, are broken up; husbands, fa hers, mothers, and wives ge down daily into drunkards' graves, the deepest ever dug for man. Ignorance and drunkenness are the real causes of misery in the world. The last, however, is immeasurably worse than all others combined; for such are the benumbing, stuitifying, and crazing effects of inebriating drinks, that they change a man of reason and feeling into a brutalized monster; hence it is that "the knife, the dagger, the bludgeon, and the pistol are in such frequent use, and in the domestic circle, cruetty to chidren, wife beating, and in many families at home, horrors of every kind." This is lamentably true; which is proved beyond all contradiction by the esses that have of late consumed nearly all of the time of our Courts, and shows society at large in this city to be in a humiliating, alarming, and dangerous condition. The murderers of the Byrnes, McKieve, Heenau, Martin, Colonel Riddie, and others, were drung; and had it not been for rum they would now be living.

### METHODISM.

The Methodist Episcopal Charches of the City-Their Numerical and Finan-cial Strength.

We have received an advance copy of the minutes of the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Cenference, recently in session at Union Church, in this city. We extract the following interesting figures, showing the condition of the different churches of that denomination within the city limits: within the city limits:-

dur-dur-year y.

	NAME OF CHURCH.	Members.	Probatione	Baptisms of ingpasty	Volue Chu Property	Com.ributio during p year.	la rofs
	St. George's	400	21	32	\$37,000	\$2 557	I
l	Trinity	348	110	7	75,000 55,000	5.948 4,311	1
L	Green Street S. Garden Street	628 410	20	36	90,000	16,057	C
L	Fifth Street	460	25	23	34,000	7,320	B
ı	St. John's	593	90		27,000 36,000	3,054	1
۱	Kensington	679	35		36,000	8,281	8
ı	Twelfth Street.	672	73	85	29,500	1,910	8
ı	Nineteenth St	300	51		50,000	1,541 4,875	
ł	Union Nazareth	348 520	51 77		42,500	3,499	
ı	Arch Street	221	15		70,000	8.014	C
ı	Epenezer	553	102		25,000	9,146	3
ı	St. Paul's	579	55		30,500	2,961	
ı	Wharton Street	600	52		30,000 40,000	3,468	i
ı	Western	240 424	52		25,000	3,090 3,165	1
ı	Asbury	233	13		18,000	3,275	5
1	Centenary	171	44		5 000	1.186	1
1	Eleventh Street	222	24	24	15,000	1,920	1
1	Scott	325	72		20,000	3,187	•
1	Thirty-eighthst	185	80		18 000 23,000	13,218	
1	Hancock Street	320	25		14,000	3,209 1,550	
1	Sanctuary	248	17		22,000	6.273	
4	Front Street	500	26	65	34,000	5,111	1
1	Hedding	225	4		12 000		1
1	Tabernacle	410 335	8		40.000 35,000		3
4	Cohocksink Emory	300	26	149	18,000		
1	Summerfield	486	2		12,000		Н
1	Fortieth Street	170	2	5 13	15,000	9,882	ı
	Salem	570	- 9		23,500	3,986	Н
1	Broad Street	280	6		23 500 6,000		L
١	Second Street Pitman's Chapel	113 98	5		10,000		L
	Fitzwater St	37	2		4,000		l.
Ä	City Mission	185	1		20,000	2,405	١
	Mariner's Beth.	475	8		31,000	3,938	ı
	Port Richmond	213		1 20	12,000 3,000		Ь
	Calvary	99 150		8 30	12,000	1.714	Н
	Mount Carmel Haddington	84	1		5.600	745	١
	Hestenville	146	11		7,500	1.696	Г
	Frankford	700	8	3 71	19,000	2,374	L
	Bridesburg	100	4		7,000	861	ŀ
,	Holmesburg	64	3		2,000		Ł
	Roxborough	66		9 1	10,500	701	1
	Germantown— Haines Street	320	- 5	7 7	26,500	3,386	ľ
	St. Stephen's	243		5 42	24,000		ı
	Manayunk-	2000			64.65	0.000	1
	Mount Zion	292		0 31	31,000	3,000	1
	Ebenezer	246		0 34 8 2	3,500		1
	Fails of Schuyl.	49 59		2	7.000	N Section	1
1	Chesnut Hil	51		2 26	17,00		1
	Constitution	-	_			-	1

55 Churches .... 17,160 2525 2327 \$1,850,500 \$196,002 The Churches of the Philadelphia Con-

Below we give a table which shows the comparative statistics of the churches within the bounds of the Conference for the years ending March 1, 1869, and March 1, 1868. It should be remembered that the bounds of the Conference have been greatly diminished during this year. have been greatly diminished during this year, by the formation of the Wilmington Con-ference out of the Southern Districts. In the following statement are included only the churches which are now included in the Conference limits:-

Members:-

19		5,796	In full connection31,537 On probation 5,747	
73	113	37,211	Total37,284	
10 02	94	413 4,507	Deaths	
1 54	\$167,8	\$1,800,376	Churches:— 260 Number\$1,068,230	1
6 85	\$32,5	56	Number	
89 1e	\$200,	\$2,023,481 contribution	property\$2,224,270	1
se.	Increa \$3,	Amount.	year, with the increase ove	
70		nd r,oau	Conference Claimants	1
	29,	33,317	Parsonages	1
158	\$42.	100,103	Ministerial Support	
)n	LES.	ESTATE SA	THOMAS & SONS' REAL	

Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock M., another extensive sale of stocks and real estate, by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, will take place at the Philadelphia Exchange. The hitherto well-known character of these sales would give an assurance that the one to come off on Tuesday will not be that the one to come off on Tuesday will not be unworthy of attendance. Even were this assu-rance tacking, the catalogue of the stocks and real estate properties to be then disposed of would alone be sufficient to invite attention and insure the presence of a crowd of bilders. Notwithstanding the large number of well-known stocks embraced in this catalogue, the list of real estate properties it contains makes. known stocks embraced in this catalogue, the list of real estate properties it contains makes its chief feature of attraction. In it there are many business stands of the highest value, and in the most eligible locations, desirable residences in different quarters of the city, and lots of ground the value of which is enbancing every day. As awhole, next Tuesday's sale will be one of the most extensive which has taken place under the auspices of the Messrs, Thomas for a long time.

REVIVAL MEETINGS.—There has recently been an interesting series of meetings held in Bethane Hall, Twelfth street and Montgomery avenue. To morrow morning and evening, Rev. Dr. West of New York is to preach in this church. This is the only Reformed church in the city now in the enjoyment of a settled pastor, the First, Second, and Third Churches being vacant. Rev. P. S. Talmage, the pastor, has labored with success at the Bethune Church.

# CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Wife-Beater-Chicken Thieves-A Disorderly Household-Beat his Wife and Mother-in-law.

—John Kelly, with his family, occupies a house on Water street, above Pine. Last night he went home, and, being in an infurfated condition, beat his wife so badly about the head that her life is despaired of. John was arrested and taken before Alderman Carpenter, who committed him to await the result of the injuries.

juries.

—Last evening John Woods and James Wil-

—Last evening John Woods and James Williams were taken into custody at Sixth and Bedford streets, with a lot of cuickens in their possession, of which they could give no satis factory account, except that they had purchased them. Ten of the chickens were alive and ten were dead. Adderman Tittermary held them for a further hearing.

—John Dunn, Sr., Jane Dunn, and John Dunn, Jr., were before Alderman Dalias this morning, charged with disorderly conduct and assault and battery. It seems that there was a row in the house occupied by these people, No. 702 South Eighteenth street, during which "Murder" was cried. Policeman Scott entered the dwelling, when he was set upon by the trio and handled pretty roughly. With assistance he managed to scoure the party, and he locked them up for the night. All were committed for trial. muted for trial.

—James Fitzgerald enjoys a pretty bad repu-tation in the Richmond district. Last night he entered the residence of his mother-in-law, and entered the residence of his mother-in-law, and after some pretty sharp words, beat his wife and then broke up some of the furniture. He was sent to prison by Alderman Neill in default of \$1000 ball.

Alderman Bonsall has committed Patrick Shedwell and James Johnson, in whose custody was found a lot of new shoes, which they had evidently stolen, as no two of the articles were mates. The success await an owner at the Seventeenth District Station.

"Nor Thursday Only."-It is not necessary for Wanamaker & Brown to announce that the public are always welcome to Oak Hall, for Wanamaker & Brown to announce that the public are always welcome to Oak Hall, that they will be always treated with courtesy, that they will never be unduly importuned to buy, that every day in the whole year will be "opening" day, so far as all these matters are concerned. There is no one so stupid as to believe (as some people would have them) that because they suspend business, as it were, for one day, to give all a fair opportunity to inspect their new stock, they intend to concentrate all their politeness on that one day of display, and actilke boors all the rest of the year. It is too late in the day; too many thou sand people have been to Oak Hall, not to know well enough that, come when they will, and for what they will, they will always, at least, be treated well—as gentlemen always are treated by gentlemen; so that all who were not at the "opening" (for the house, big as it is, couldn't contain all the city), will feel perfectly at liberty to look through their new stock at any time, whether or not they intend making any purchase. The season is now fairly begun; it is sure to be the best Oak Hall has ever seen, for such clothing as now fills it, offered at such prices as have been marked upon it, cannot but secure "a lively and quick sale," so that the full force of cutters and tailors of the establishment are working early and late to fill up the gap made by each day's sales.

Mortality of the City.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to day was 281, being an decrease of 23 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 151 were adults, 130 minors; 214 were born in the United States, 51 were foreign, 16 were unknown, 13 were people of color, and 9 from the country. Of the number, 3 died of congestion of the brain, 24 of inflammation of the lungs; 5 of marasmus; 5 of typhold fever; 24 of scarlet fever; 12 of old age; and 52 of consumption.

different ward		Wards.	
Wards.	8	Fifteenth	15
Second	13	Sixteenth	12
Third	7	Seventeent	1
Fourth	6	Eighteenth	
Fifth	8	Nineteenth	
Sixth	8	Twentieth	13
Seventh	19	Twenty-firs	t 1
Eighth		Twenty-sec	ond 8
Ninth	6	Twenty-thi	rd 3
Tenth	11	Twenty-fou	rth12
Eleventh	6	Twenty-fift	h 7
Twelfth		Twenty-six	tb17
Thistograph	8	Twenty-sev	enth22

were made during last night to rob dwellings, but in all instances except one the thieves were frightened off without securing any plunder. The side window of the store at Twelfth and Elisworth streets was pried open at about 2

o'clock.
At 3 30 this morning, an attempt was made to force the back door of awelling No. 1629 Pine Street.
The back shutter of No. 1118 Fitzwater street

was forced off its hinges.

A panel in the kitchen door of the residence of H. C. Bibighaus, No. 442 North Fourth street, was broken out.
At the house of J. P. Anschutz, No. 416 North
Firm street, the robbers succeeded in stealing two overcoats from the dining-room.

A MEDICAL STUDENT'S FREAK .- This morn-A MEDICAL STUDENT'S FREAK.—This morning a quantity of human remains was found on a lot near Nineteenth and Federal streets. They had evidently been thrown there by some medical student. This sort of thing has happened so frequently of late as to have passed the limits of a joke, and if the perpetrators of it could be apprehended they should be severely provided.

A House Falls Down .- About five o'clock yesterday afternoon a nearly completed three-story dwelling at Huntingdon street and Tren-ton avenue fell down, but fortunately doing no damage to any of the adjoining property. It was caused by digging for sand under the foundation walls.

THE GIRARD HALL HORROR .- No new facts have been disclosed with reference to the alleged murder of Mr. Smith at Girard Hall, on Wednesday last.

# CRIME.

Trial of a Child-Murderess-Social Depravity.

Paris correspondence London Times, March 12 Absorbed by the debates on the demolitions Absorbed by the debates on the definitions of Paris, the famous contract between the city and the Credit Foncier, the 'irregularities' or illegalities of the Prefect of the Seine, the Parisian press has paid little attention to the details disclosed during the trial which has been just brought to a close at the Assizes of Montauban. These details exhibit a social details the details over surpassed in the annals of Montauban. These details exhibit a social de-pravity hardly ever surpassed in the annais of crime. The leading criminal in this horrible affair was a woman named Dei-pech, whose principal occupation seemed to be murdering little children, the off-spring of lilicit amours, confided to her at their birth or soon afterwards. She had carried on her trade for some years, when the suspicions of the police were aroused. A search was made in her house, and it led to the discovery of the skeletons, and lu some cases only a few bones of her victims, and she and some of her accomplices before and after the fact were taken into custody and brought to trial. She made a full avowal, and not only did she not profess any compunction for what she had done, but laughed several times during her examination by the presiding judge. She has got the name of the "Ogress," but the ogress of the nursery tale was less merciless, for she tried to save the children of the wood cutter. The woman Delpech, beyond all doubt a most hideons creature, has surpassed other criminals both in the quantity and quality of crime. Her price for taking charge of these children varied from 100f, to 400f, as she herself informed the from 100f. to 400f., as she herself informed the court; her treatment of them she avowed with the most revolting indifference, without omitting detail. When the infants cried for hunger she gave them oil of vitriol in a bottle to drink, and then silenced their screams of agony by plunging their heads in boiling water. The verdict of the jury was "guilty with extenuating circumstances." What these "extenuating circumstances" were it is hard to say, unless they were founded on the fact of her having committed ten or twelve murders instead of one or two. "The extenuating circumstances," however, saved her life. She was senenced by the Court to hard labor for life.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. }

Universal closeness was the feature to-day in fina' cial circles, and needy borrowers were much exercised to obtaining where with to meet their naturing obligations, waen not possessing claims on the banks for special favors. Regular depositors, whose demands happen to be moderate, can still find accommodation at these sources, but large transactions are carefully shunged, and the rates have at last advanced, under the influence of the present pressure. We quote call loans at 6@8 per cent on Government bonds, and at 8@10 per cent, on mixed securities. The large margin in the above figures is due to the present unset-tled condition of the marker, and the anxiety with which loans are being pressed. After the first week of the ensuing mouth the demand will have moderated and rates will soited, but at present borrowers are too anxious to secure funds to care much for interests or discounts. The outside market was very active to-day, and the rates were severe on corrowers. Prime mercantile paper was rarely accepted at a less figure then 12 per cent. Whilst names not strictly first class were generally repudiated.

There was considerable activity in the stock

market, and prices were steady. In State locus no sales were reported. City sixes were quiet, with sales of the new certificates at 100%, and the old at 98c. Government bonds were dull at

previously quoted rates. Rathoad shares generally were in active re-Rathoad shares generally were in active request at full prices. Reading Railroad sold to a limited extent at 45%; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was the most active on the list, and advanced & selling at 26%; Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 67%; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 122%; Little Schuylkill Bailroad at 43; and Minchill Railroad at 54%.

In Capal shares the only transactions were in Lehigh Navigation at 304@31.

Coal stocks attracted but little attention. Sales of Fulton at 6.

Sales of Fulton at 6. Nothing doing in Bank shares. Passenger Railway shares were without hange. West Philadelphia sold at 61. 40 was change. West Philadelphia soid at of. to bid for Second and Third; 38 for Fifth and Sikth; 26 for Spruce and Pine, and 12; for Hes-

Wefflearn that Edward F. Moody, E-q., was, at the suggestion of the Department at Washington, elected Cashier of the Fourth National

Bank, on Friday last.
Mr. Moody enjoys the entire confidence of the Department, as also of the associated banks of this city. Upon the proper application the Bank was rematated in the Clearing House this morning, and is now doing business on an entirely new capital full paid up.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BICHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 B. Third street

FIRST E	OARD.
\$18500 City 6s. New.la.100%	100 ab Read RR 453
\$500 do10)%	300 4018530 4:3
\$2:00 do1 034	100 0045 6
\$1000 do10 34	100 10
\$2000 doba_101	23 sh Minenillbd. 54)
\$35000 City 6s, Old 98	54 sh Len N Str 31
\$1800 Len 68.gold 1 90%	100 00
\$4000 do18 90%	100 do 6 wn. 30
\$2000 do	2.0 40
\$2000 N Pa 78 91	100 sh Phil & E 263
\$1100 C& A m.61 58	100 = do
18 sh O & Am 18.12256	70n do18. 530 26
18 do	310 do
28 ab Penna K 87%	100 do bb 26
200 do	101 10
100 dosowr_ to%	
35 sh Lit Sch R 48	80 do
100 do	20 sh W. J. rsey R 60
Macare law Chare	& Co onote tenuer

Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Pacific Mail S. Co. 89% Gold Market steady. .1811/6

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, March 27,-There is an increased demand for Flour for home consumption, and prices of Northwestern extra family are fully 121/2@25c. per barrel higher. Sales of 1000 barrels, including superfine at \$5 25@5.75; extras at \$6 25@6.50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$6 50@7; Pennsylvania and Onio do. at \$7@9 25; and fancy brands at \$9 50@12. according to quality. Rye Flour commands 96@98c, per barrel.
There is a steady inquiry for prime Wheat at

There is a steady inquiry for prime Wheat at former rates, but inferior sorts are neglected; sales of red at \$1.50@1 65; 1000 bushels amber at \$1.80@1.85; and white at \$1.75@1.85. Rye sells at \$1.50@1.53 per bushel for Western, Corn is quiet but steady; sales of yellow at 87@88c. Western mixed at 85c. Oats are selling at 73. @75c. for Western, and 60@68c. for Pennsylvania. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is firm at \$56.9 ton for No. 1 Quercitron, Seeds—Cloverseed is in fair request, with sales at \$9.75@10.50, the latter rate from second hands. Timothy is worth \$3.35@3.6236, and Flaxseed \$2.65@2.70.

Flaxseed \$2:65:20 70. Whisky is firm at 96:398c \$ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Arrived, steamships furops, from Glasgow, and Europe, from Havre via Brest.
PORTLAND, March 27.—A side wheel steamship dis-PORTLAND, March 22.—A sole wheel steamship dis-abled, was seen near Word Island yesterday, want-ing assistance. Her name is unknown. (By Allantic Cubic.)

SOUTHAMPTON, Marca 27.— Arrived, steamship Cimbria, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... .....MAROR 27. 

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Obl.

Echr Reading E.K. No. 84, Burk, Norwaik, Buikley & Co.
Sehr Resding I(R No 35 Weeks, Bridgeport, do.
Sehr Revenne, Nickerson, Boston, do.
Sehr Saille B., Bateman, Saiem, Borda, Keiler &

Nutting,
Schr J. B. McDevitt. Mullen, New London, Scott,
Walter & Co.
Schr Cropper & Bro., Griffiths. Washington, do.
Schr Surge. Warwick. Norwich, do.
Schr Tennessee, Creed. Kittery, do.
Schr T. W. Kalishan, Sharp, Washington, do.
Schr M. & E. Henderson, Price, Saiem, do.
Schr Ann Doie. Haisey, Cambridgepori, Lennox &
Burness.

Schr Tesser, Henley, Saco. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Schr Diamond State, Bennett, 10 days from Laurel,
Del., with 60,000 feet sap pine boards to Patterson &

Del., with 00,000 feet sap pine boards to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr See. Lloyd, 7 days from Laurel, Del., whin 60,000 feet sap pine boards to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Reading RR. No. 35 Bork, from Norwalk.

schr Reading RR. No. 35. Weeks, fm certh Ambov.

Schr Revenue Nickerson, from Providence.

Schr Telegraph, Ruark, from Rappanamock river, with lumber to captain.

Schr Thomas Patterson, Mitchell, from Baltimere, with lumber to L. W. Gaskill & Sobs.

Steamer Mars. Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mass. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday.

Brig Emily Fisher. Clark, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trisidad itth lust.

Both Rough Diamond, Whelpley, hence for 52. John, R. B. sailed from Holmes' Hole 24th lust.